Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1808. [No. 2268.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The bufinefs in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—		2500
2 —	1500	—		3000
4 —	750	—		3000
10 —	300	—		3000
20 —	150	—		3000
40 —	75	—		3000
30 —	30	—		2400
200 —	20	—		4000
300 —	10	—		3000
5000 —	6	—		20,000
1 First drawn blank				200
1 — after	2600	tickets		200
1 —	4000	—		200
1 —	6000	—		200
1 —	8000	—		400
1 —	10,000	—		400
1 —	12,000	—		500
1 —	14000	—		1000
1 —	16,000	—		2000
1 Last drawn blank		—		3000
6168 Prizes-amounting to		Dolls.		75,000
832 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence,				15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

The Subfcriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

That he manufactures and has for sale, at his shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-streets—

STILLS of different fizes—COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all sizes—A general assortment of TIN WARE—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK.

For Sale or Rent,

A two story Brick House, at the lower end of Prince-street, in a good situation for business and calculated to accommodate a family.

TO LEASE,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,

Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, between Prince and Duke-streets.

The highest price given for old copper, Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25. d3m

WANTED,

A quantity of good clean Wheat,
BY
Wm. Bartleman.

August 16. eotf

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no.
nogsheads brown Sugars.
lbs. green Coffee.
mperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 15.

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:

Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism,
3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,
A Farce.

August 11.

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the moruing—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers on any account whatever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence ruOning at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24. d

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

The drawing begins this-day.—First drawn blank entitled to *Two Hundred Dollars.*

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET

HAVING made a purchase of a number of TICKETS in the above Lottery, offers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarter until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets,	$5 75
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing proceeds by the state of the wheel, information of which will be given at any time, by applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be exchanged for prizes, or the highest price in cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined, and every information respecting the Lottery given without charge.

August 24.

Tavern Leafe for Sale.

THE snbscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the Lease will be sold, if wanted, the *whole* of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS, There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, (which renders it particularly commodious, as by that means the property fronts on three streets) which will be sold in fee simple, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT of GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet. with a public alley on one side, and an open space that cannot be built on on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George-Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing something less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;—two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses, and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milch COWS, a fine buffaloe BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removed rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY

July 25.

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Capt. HEWES;
For freight of 400 barrels, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing, for sale, from said vessel,
45 tons Plaister Paris,
3 tierces Claret Wine,
60 bales Cut Corks,
2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.

July 18. d

For New-York,

The BRIG
GENEROUS FRIEND,
George Clark, Master;

She is a staunch well found vessel, with good accommodations for passengers, & will sail in ten days. For freight of two to three hundred barrels, or passengers, apply to the Master on board, or

Thomas Irwin.

August 19. d

FOR BOSTON,

The BRIG
ONLY SON,
CAPTAIN NICKERSON;

Will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

Lawrafon and Fowle:

Who have landing from said Brig, and for sale,
460 casks Lime,
23,000 feet merchantable Lumber,
60 barrels Mackarel.
10 do. Tanners' Oil,
70 kegs Pickled Lobsters,
10 do. Salmon.

IN STORE,
Holland Gin, of a superior flavor,
Cognac and Rochelle Brandy,
Retailing Molasses,
Ditto Muscovado Sugar,
Mould Candles,
Brown Soap,
Chocolate,
6000 lbs. Sumatra Pepper,
200 sacks Blown Salt,
Young Hyson Tea,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
2 cases Straw Bonnets,
9 do. Cotton Cards, assorted,
250 casks White Lead, different sizes,
1500 sides Red Soal Leather,

ALSO,

Two bales of Plains, and two do. of Kendal Cottons, that will be sold on very liberal terms.

August 26. 2aw3w

I have juft Received & for Sale,

3 tons of first quality Country HEMP,
3 seroons Spanish INDIGO,
5 chests Imperial TEA.

Bryan Hampson.

August 30. d

Juft Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

August 30. d

Newark Cider.

The subscriber has for sale, *NEWARK CIDER*, of a very rich quality, in bottles, fit for immediate use.

John MacLeod.

September 1. eo3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last evening, a yellow man named *James Lewis*, but known by the name of LEWIS, for many years my Hostler; he is a likely well set fellow, about five feet nine inches high; had on when he went away a Russia sheeting over jacket, white shirt, fustian trowsers and good shoes—he has a remarkable scar over his eye and across his forehead, occasioned by the kick of a horse. A reward of *Twenty-five Dollars* will be given if taken in the town or neighborhood, and the above if fifty miles from home and secured so that I get him again, & reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadsby.

August 30.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

From the North American.

IN various places the art of the demagogues, who are endeavoring every where to suppress the expression of the sense of the people upon the embargo, has represented that odious measure as doomed to cease on the meeting of Congress. This is no more than a base finesse. Mr. Jefferson does not design to recommend the removal of the embargo; if he did so intend, it must be accounted for by something truly whimsical; for Congress gave him the power of doing it himself without their immediate intervention, and a very exorbitant one it was. The embargo laws contain a clause authorising the president to annul them in whole or in part, in case of a peace taking place, or such circumstances happening, as would render the commerce of the United States safe. With respect to Spain, Portugal, and their immense colonies, a trade may now be safely renewed --a trade, which will furnish them with the most essential supplies, and serve as the basis of permanent arrangements highly advantageous to us. It is a trade which the inhabitants of those countries would hail as a tender of our fidelity to old friends, laboring to withdraw themselves from the burthen of injustice and oppression. It is a trade which the British would not interrupt, and which the French could not—the former having, by an order of council removed their blockades, and the latter having no vessels to execute any formidable attack upon our trade. Never before did the United States enjoy such an extensive market upon such terms, as the late events have created for us. It is probable that both Spain and Portugal would grant us new facilities of commerce in their European possessions—and their consumption of our produce would be much increased, by the suspension of their own industry occasioned by the war. But all the colonies of those countries in every part of the world, would be at once thrown open for the extensive introduction of our native productions, manufactured articles, and our imports from foreign countries. In return we should receive ready money, or their rich products, with which we should probably be also permitted to supply the mother countries. But beside the unbounded extent and rich value of this intercourse, its security from interruption by the British cruisers, would stamp upon it a precious importance. None of the doctrines of blockade, colonial carrying trade, enemies property, or the other rational or subtle grounds of capture, which operated as a diminution of the importance of the commerce we carried on with the belligerents before the embargo, could be applied to this copious source of riches and national industry. Thus the flour and grain, which are now rotting and without value, would instantly command high prices; the market for fish would be opened more extensively than it ever was, for these countries embrace almost all that are more strictly Catholic: and the sale of many other articles would enrich our planters farmers, merchants, and mechanics. If the trade of South America has been so valuable, whilst exposed to capture and vexation; whilst only partially open, and that small portion trammelled by every species of duty and official form, what must it be in its present state, in which the removal of our embargo would place it relatively to us. The prospect is magnificent, but I fear there stands between us & the reality, the impassable gulph of French policy, cherished by the executive, but destructive to the nation.

From the North American.

No. V.

THAT spirit of enmity towards England and of devotion to France, which has long animated the rulers of the United States, which they have successfully laboured to transfuse into the bosoms of the people, and by which the non-intercourse law was dictated, did not exhaust itself in that favourite measure. It continued to manifest itself in our councils, and its influence was consequently felt in the negociations between the two countries

The personal attachment of our late minister at London, to the President of the United States, is of public notoriety. It was formed in his youth, and is one of those principles which have steadily guided his political course. It is not to be expected that he will disclose his full knowledge on this delicate subject; yet his communications evince his opinion, that had a real spirit of conciliation existed on the part of our administration, an accommodation of all the differences between the two nations might certainly have been accomplished, in a manner which ought to be perfectly satisfactory to the American government. Indeed, it is impossible to contemplate the real situation of Great Britain, without feeling the conviction, that to the United States, viewed as a friendly power, nothing could be refused, which ought to be asked. As a friendly power, we could not demand a surrender of those principles, on the preservation of which, her maratime ascendancy, and consequently her existence, depend. Of this description are believed to be the right of search and the right of impressment. The right of search at sea, is sanctioned by a long course of general usage, and the right to impress from merchantmen her own seamen seduced from her service, is supported by arguments which have not yet been refuted. The abuse of this right is not defended, and ought to be guarded against; but its use is of the first importance, unless its relinquishment could be compensated by regulations, which on our part would be faithfully executed, which would secure the restorations of deserters, and prevent the employment of her seamen in our merchant service: the exercise of this right is essential to the manning of those fleets which protect Great Britain from a degree of oppression, which might almost efface from our memory, the cruelties, the outrages, and the exactions, of which unoffending Portugal is the last wretched victim. We ought not to wish its relinquishment unaccompanied by such arrangements, nor ought we to expect that a satisfactory adjustment of so delicate a subject can be made without stipulations which shall secure the execution of our part of the contract.

Yet it is understood to be the silence observed upon these points, and the note of the British ministers relative to the Berlin decree, which are the ostensible motives for rejecting, without even consulting the Senate, the treaty lately negociated with G. Britain.

The perseverance with which the administration continues to demand, as indispensable to any treaty, the formal surrender of rights essential to the safety of the British nation, is complete evidence of a determination not to conclude a treaty with them, during the present war. This circumstance will make the deeper impression, if it be recollected, that when the mission of Mr. Jay was announced by that great man, who so well understood and so uniformly pursued the true interests of his country, all negociation with England was reprobated by the party which now governs the United States, as being justly offensive to France.

Previous to the signature of this treaty, the Berlin decree was received. It was made after the victory of Jena had fixed the iron yoke of France on Prussia and the German empire. Elated with this immense accession of power, the exulting conqueror proclaimed the British dominions in a state of blockade, subjected to capture and condemnation all articles of growth or manufacture of those dominions, although they should be the property, and be in the possession of neutrals, and closed his own ports against every vessel which had visited those of England.

At his order, the vassal monarchs around him, adopted the same measure. A more flagrant violation of his own solemn engagements, or a more insulting outrage on the established rights of neutrals, and on the acknowledged law of nations, is not to be conceived. It could only have proceeded from a man who, feeling his own power, was not only totally regardless of neutrals, but was confident that they dared not assert their rights. It evinces his conviction that the influence he possessed in their cabinets, was sufficient to restrain them from resenting an injury for which no precedent can be found in the annals of modern Europe.

The result has shown, that he was not mistaken. Awed into submission by the terror he inspired, neutrals have crouched beneath his uplifted arm, and have received without a murmur, the lash of their master.

The direct object of this atrocious usurpation, was Great Britain. Unable to subdue that last asylum of national independence and of human liberty, in Europe, while defended by her hitherto invincible fleets, he sought to unman them, by drying up the sources of her revenue. One of the most operative means of effecting this end, was the prevention of the use of her manufactures in foreign countries. The violence of the measure, the injury it inflicted on those whom he had no pretext for injuring and no right to control, when weighed against the gratification of a vindictive and unlimited ambition, was as dust in the balance.

From the cabinet of London, the object of this extraordinary decree could not be concealed, nor could its consequences be disregared by them. If permitted to go quietly into operation, it would necessarily transfer the whole commerce that was carried on in neutral bottoms, from her ports to those of her enemy. Let the voyage to the continent be safe, while that to the British dominions is full of hazard, and the inevitable result must be, either that this whole trade will be diverted to the continent, or that the portion of it which still continues in its old channel, will be burthened with expences, which must render it scarcely worth pursuing.

As this unjustifiable encroachment on the sovereign rights of neutrals, was at the same time, a palpable invasion of their independence, an essential injury to their prosperity, and a total derangement of individual industry, Britain might reasonably have indulged the hope, that those whose situations placed them beyond the immediate reach of the great enemy of the human race, would not tamely submit to so degrading a measure. If disappointed in the hope, it was not to be expected, that in a struggle for existence, she would unresistingly permit to her enemy this illegitimate employment of neutrals, as the efficacious though native instruments of war against her. It was to be expected, that she would oppose this tyrannical system, by such a system as a sound and well considered policy might dictate.

To those nations with whom Great Britain had existing treaties, it was her duty to announce this necessary determination; and it would have been correct in them candidly to avow the course they designed to pursue. With the United States, the articles of a treaty had been agreed on, and the instrument was about to be signed. To affix to it the signature of the commissioners, without a notification of the influence which this extravagant decree might have on the future conduct of Great Britain, would have been a concealment which might be understood to imply a waver of the right to adopt retaliating measures, and which might, on the adoption of those measures, subject her to the imputation of insincerity and breach of faith. It was, therefore, the dictate of candor and of honor, to make a frank declaration, previous to the completion of the national compact, then about to be laid before the two governments.

As this declaration only expressed a confidence that the United States would pursue such a course as was required by their own dignity; and announced no more on the part of Great Britain than a determination to take those measures which the exigency and her own safety might require, it could furnish to a friendly and independent power no motive for rejecting the treaty which it accompanied.

If as is generally believed, the treaty was rejected by the president on the grounds which have been stated, it must be considered as strong, if not conclusive evidence, not only of those foreign prejudices, of which there are so many other proofs; but of subserviency to France, for which it is difficult to assign any adequate motives, compatible with the independence of the United States.

How painful must be the feelings of a genuine American, who reflects that to extort from Britain the surrender of rights essential to her existence, and consequently to our liberty, we have operated with the tyrant of the earth in a system of hostility against her commerce; while the most direct attacks on our unquestionable rights, and the most open invasions of our sovereignty on the part of that tyrant, so far from exciting in our government any spirit of resistance, cannot even suspend its efforts to exasperate to a still higher pitch our resentments against a power, which by a gallant nation, at length roused by oppression, has been emphatically and justly termed "the shield of oppressed humanity!" With what indignation must such a man find, in the editors of those presses which are the vehicles of executive will, not a mere insensibility to these wrongs, but abject and servile apologists for them!

SENEX.

NEW ORLEANS, *July* 23.

Arrived, sch'r. Caty Ann, Boag, 35 days from New York. Spoke, 40 miles to the westward of Portugas, the Franchise frigate of 40 guns, capt. Dashwood, 4 months from England. Had taken seven Spanish prizes, two of which are galleons, from South America, having full cargoes, with a considerable quantity of specie—He took 250,000 dollars out of one of them—Had a brigantine and a felucca in tow—He took on board the cargo of the felucca, consisting of Peruvian bark, cochineal, and indigo; the felucca was then ransomed by the captain, and would proceed for Havanna.

BOSTON, *August* 26.

The information given by captain Hopkins who has arrived in this port, from London, is noticed below. Captain H. saw London papers, at the Downs, to July 12th.—They contained no new particulars of moment relating to the affairs on the continent.

CHRONICLE NEWS.

The news which has lately arrived from England, has been not at all suited to the palate of the Chronicle editor. He tumbled and turned the papers over and over—nothing but resistance against Bonaparte and brighter prospects for England not a word of it could be relied upon. *Amen*, said T. W.

At length came captain Hopkins, a passenger in the ship Washington, which arrived a few days since; and as he is one of their own sort, they have cruelly fathered upon the poor man, the substance of a paragraph, ridiculous enough. Let us take it up.

"*Latest from London.* By captain Hopkins a passenger in the ship Washington, arrived here yesterday frnm London, which city he left on the 12th of July, &c." Here is an untruth in the outset, to do away the more recent intelligence which we have received. We have seen captain Hopkins, he left London the 5th July. He was ashore 70 miles from London on the 12th.

"We learn that the embargo *had produced* and was producing the *best effects* in England." This is excellent, for the papers of all parties have been so quiet on the subject, that we had supposed our embargo was hardly known. "Captain H. received assurances from the best informed merchants in the American trade, that if the embargo continued a *little* longer, the most distressing effects, *would be* produced by it." Just now it had *already* produced the *best effects*.

"That unless they received a supply of *flax* within one month, the manufacturers of that article would be obliged to shut up their manufactories." This must be acknowledged a wonderful effect of the embargo, when nothing is more notorious than that England does not receive a handful of that article from this country, when there is no embargo. If coal grows scarce at Newcastle it will be another irresistable proof of the embargo.

"That all kinds of American produce had risen to a most exorbitant price." If true, the immense quantities lately shipped from Canada and Nova Scotia will bring a profit to the shippers; but we cannot find by the "prices current" which have been sent by merchants to their correspondents here, that this is the case.

"Beef of the most ordinary quality commands 22 dollars per barrel." This is another article which makes no part of our exports to London. What effect therefore has the embargo on the price of beef? Mark how ridiculous men make themselves who attempt to bolster up the embargo.

—"Flour 12 dollars."—A price current of a later date than capt. Hopkins's departure from London, quotes the highest price of flour at 10 dollars, and likely to fall, as the crops were very promising. Flour has been 14 or 15 in this country.

"Tar 14 dollars.' We have before us the Liverpool price current of July 7th, in which it is stated at 45s. 3d. a little more than 10 dollars; and a letter from an American merchant in Liverpool some two or three days later says, Russian articles had fallen 20 per cent.

"Pot ashes 400, pipe staves 45 guineas per M." Both of these articles are higher than the price current.

"Lumber, any price which speculators chose to demand." A fine chance, if our eastern brethren were allowed their usual trade. Has lumber risen more in England than it has sunk in Maine? Who are distressed most? John Bull does not eat timber, nor staves: in Maine provisions are bought with lumber.

"If these effects have already been produced by the embargo, surely it would be unwise to relax this defensive measure," &c. Surely it would be unwise not to take it off as soon as possible, as the prices are evidently falling. The competition appears to us hopeless on *our* side.

Reader, take this as a specimen of news that "may be relied upon," and as proof positive that the embargo *has produced* the best effects.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

For Sale,

A WAGGON and FOUR HORSES.—The waggon is in good order with a covering and the harness new. They will be sold together or seperate, for cash or a short credit. Apply to

John Bali, jun.

September 1. 3t

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

"Be afflicted, and mourn, and weep: let your laughter be turned to mourning, and your joy to heaviness. Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and HE SHALL LIFT YOU UP."

WHEREAS it is the duty of all christian churches, families, and people of every description, either suffering under the adverse dispensations of Divine Providence, or being threatened with them, to humble themselves before Almighty God, to implore his mercy and protection; and whereas our country appears to be threatened with great calamities:

We the subscribers, having pastoral charges in the town of Alexandria, consulting together, on what steps, the present state of society, and present appearances demand us to take, agree, that it be recommended to the churches under our care, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to set apart *Thursday* next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; to beseech the Ruler of the Universe that, for Christ's sake, he would be pleased to avert the calamities with which we are threatened; that he would restore harmony to the contending nations of the world; that he would pour out of his Spirit on our own churches, more generally and abundantly; bless the efforts that are making to christianize the heathen, and extend the blessings of the gospel to the destitute inhabitants of our land.

On *Thursday* next, the churches belonging to the Episcopalians;—to the Methodists;—to the Presbyterians, will be open at the usual hours of worship.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian congregations have agreed to worship together, at the *Episcopal Church* in the forenoon, and at the Presbyterian in the afternoon.

The members of the respective societies above mentioned are requested, punctually to attend their respective places of worship, and with penitent hearts to implore mercy and help of God.

"Who can tell if God will turn and repent and turn away from his fierce anger?" Who can tell whether he who holds the destinies of men in his hands, and who turns the hearts of the rulers of the earth, as the rivers of water are turned, will hear the supplications of his people? Let us then humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God. Let us turn every one from his evil ways, and from the wickedness of his hands. To the great head of the church, let us raise our united hearts and voices, for his choicest blessings on our country and on the world at large.

Soon may the heathen be given to him for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession. Soon may the descendants of faithful Abraham be brought into the fold of our common Lord, that there may be one sheepfold and one Shepherd.

WILLIAM L GIBSON,
JOHN PITTS,
JAMES MUIR.

Alexandria, 2d Sept. 1808.

☞ *NOTIFICATION.*

On the application of the CLERGY of the several Churches of the town, I make known to the citizens of Alexandria, that the *second* THURSDAY in the present month, being NEXT THURSDAY, has been fixed upon by them, as a *day of general worship and of solemn application to the* DEITY *to relieve our suffering country from the distresses in which it is involved, and to avert impending evils.*

To this notification I have only to add (agreeably to their wishes) my recommendation that the same be observed with that general attendance, which the impressive aspect of the times and the solemnity of the occasion require.

CUTHBERT POWELL,
MAYOR.

September 2.

BY ORDER OF THE SENATE,
PETION, President.

To the natives of Hayti, residing in foreign countries.

CITIZENS,

YOUR native country, which has groaned under the misfortunes of a civil war these two years past, enjoys now the blessings of peace, the comforts of prosperity, and the happiness of society. No more dissensions, no factions henceforth shall desolate this land any longer.

The monster who had in contemplation the destruction of the inhabitants of this unfortunate island, is taken in his own snares, and in his overthrow will drag all those pernicious men who have served his cause.—The moment of my addressing you, he has but a small space of ground, where it is impossible for him to hold out any time. Those deluded troops whom he has deceived, and have found out the errors in which he has entangled them, have deserted him. Henry Christophe must fall by the hands of his own party, or else put an end to his horrid career with his own hands, as his predecessors have done.

I trust our experience of past misfortunes will teach us wisdom enough to prevent seditious characters, if there should be any amongst us, from deceiving us in future.—Henceforth the people of Hayti shall be the keepers of their own liberty; they are sensible of their true friends, and woe be to him who shall dare once more to think of leading them astray again: if such an unthinking being could be so blind as to presume to sieze upon the reigns of this government without the unanimous consent of our veterans, such crack-brained person would pay for his folly as soon as his intention would be known.

Natives of Hayti, if after having restored union, peace and plenty amongst my brethren, I could have the satisfaction to see you return amongst us particularly those amongst others, that remain on foreign land on account of their timidity about civil war, to those I say fear not that this land shall not in future witness the like folly from its children. Oh! my dear brethren, could my eyes behold you return home, my task would be fulfilled. Children of Hayti, return to your native country; there is none elsewhere for you but that where you were born. Let your return to it be for us the happy moment that reunites the members of one family, that was compelled by common misfortune, to part; but who reunite again, to cherish and protect each other.—Let us say to ourselves what those brave warriors in America said in the year 1776. "E PLURIBUS UNUM" Those men who have shaken off the European yoke, were no more than men like yourselves; but they were patriots. Let that worthy nation, and its immortal Hero be your model in the art of war, as well as its other virtues.

The Senate request me to tell you by this present, that it faithfully promises to pay the passage of those who shall be under the incapacity of doing the same, and that the sum of fifty dollars shall be paid punctually to every captain of a vessel for each passenger (grown person) they shall bring from the U. States; and a smaller sum for a less distance also shall be paid.

(Copy) The President,
PETION.

Port-au-Prince 24th May, 1808.

MORE SECRETS.

RUTLAND, (Ver.) *August* 22.

A correspondent in Franklin county, of unimpeachable veracity, has favored us, by the hand of a gentleman just returned from that quarter, with the following FACTS, which are susceptable of proof.

The embargo law, which passed on the the 12th day of March last, commonly called the *land embargo*, was received by Jabez Penniman, the collector of Vermont district, on the first day of April. Mr. Penniman, on the same day, by the advice of Asa Aldis, and C. P. Van Ness, attornies at St. Albans, addressed a letter to Mr. Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, stating the impossibility of executing that law, without a military force. The president's proclamation issued in consequence, bearing date the 19th April, 1808, charging the people on and about Lake Champlain, with combining, conspiring, confederating, and rebelling against the laws of the U. States. Hence it appears that the Rebellion proclamation was procured by the influence and representations of Messrs. Penniman, Aldis, and Van Ness, even before the law was promulgated, and while the lake was yet frozen. In order to quell the conspirators and insurgents who were going on the frozen lake, into Canada, with rafts and boats, a small detachment of soldiers from gen. House's brigade, was ordered by the governor. Asa Aldis was one of the men detached. He hired Samuel. I. Mott (since the murderer of Marsh, Ormsby, & Drake) to supply his place, paying him 20 dollars per month, and boasting that he had procured the man who could be depended on, the very man he wanted. Joshua Day, brother to the sheriff of Franklin county (another of the Black Snake's crew) was hired by Penniman at 12 dollars per month. These two very confidential soldiers, with several others, were dismissed, when Penniman and his council had procured the troops from Rutland county. Mott and Day, immediately on their discharge, entered into the smuggling business, and the former proposed to a man in St. Albans to engage in the business, informing him that he could make 1000 dollars a month, as he calculated to have all the other smugglers apprehended, to have his boat armed, and then he could do the business of the lake.

The private instructions transmitted by Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Penniman, contain the following alarming paragraph:—

"What renders the 2d and 3d sections* of little or no importance, is the general provision contained in the 6th † which forbids the departure of every vessel laden that can possibly sail. He (the President) therefore on account of the extreme distance, hereby authorises you to grant permission in *his name* † WHICH WILL PUT THE NAVIGATION OF THE LAKE PERFECTLY UNDER YOUR CONTROUL."

* These instructions allude to the act passed April 25, 1808.

† The clause alluded to in the 6th section is as follows:

"Sect. 6. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel, having any cargo whatever on board, shall, during the continuance of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, be allowed to depart from any port of the U. States, for any other port or district of the U. States, adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, nor shall any clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound as aforesaid, without special permission of the President of the United States."

AMERICAN PRINTS.

LEWIS LANNAY,

Of the late firm of M'Culloch & Lannay, informs the Merchants of Alexandria,

THAT he has just opened Store in Royal-street, a few doors above Mr. *Peter Sherron's*, near the market house, where he has a large assortment of Calicoes, Handkerchiefs. Bed-covers, Shawls, and various other articles, which he will sell low for cash or approved notes.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A few barrels Starch and Hair-powder.

L. L. continues to do business under the firm of

The Baltimore Callico Printing Company, who have a large assortment of prints and muslin, by the bale or piece, at their Warehouse, No. 157, Market street. They also carry on their Starch and Hair Powder Manufactory as usual.

☞ LEWIS KANNAY will remain but a few days in this town.

September 3. d7t

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID,

ONE Tobacco Note first quality, on Alexandria Warehouse; granted the subscriber on the 24th of June, 1808, and marked, I. B. No. 246, 1240, 113, 1127. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as I have got a new note for the same, from the Inspector, according to law. The finder will oblige me by leaving it with the printer, or returning it to me.

JOHN BARNES.

September 7. 3t*

ier, and those at a distance will receive it by nail, they paying the Postage. But any other mode suggested by subscribers, will be adopted, provided it does not occasion expence to the Publisher.

The Price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars per Annum, payable half yearly by those in the District and by those at a distance in advance. Any person sending Five Dollars, shall have three copies.

There will occasionally be added in the course of the year, (without charge) as many half sheets as will increase the Work to a volume of at least 500 pages.

The Paper shall begin on the first of November, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained to justify the Editor in commencing the publication.

We, whose names are underwritten, testify, that we know *William A. Rind* to be an acceptable and worthy member of the *Methodist Episcopal Church*, and feel no hesitation in recommending the above proposed publication to the patronage of our Societies in general, and to those of them in *Boston*, *New-York*, *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and *Charleston*, in particular.

THOMAS SARGEANT,
JOSHUA WELLS.

*** Printers of Newspapers in the United States, will confer a favor by inserting the above, which shall be reciprocated when occasion offers.

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of MR. SAMUEL CRAIG, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this ninth day of March, 1808.

John G. Ladd,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of Samuel Craig, deceased.

August 8 co6w

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, } lawtf
December 9.—(15.) }

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man with a family.

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Triplett*.

Edmund Denney.

July 11, eod

Joseph Mandeville
CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINE QUORS, GROCERIES, &
Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock.*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Buscllos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)